

THE REPORT

43
OF

The Committee of Visitors

OF

THE WEST RIDING

PAUPER LUNATIC ASYLUM,

FOR THE YEAR 1862,

Presented to the Court, at Wakefield Sessions, January 6th, 1863.



WAKEFIELD :

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REPORT OF THE COMMITTEE OF VISITORS

OF

The West Riding Pauper Lunatic Asylum,

FOR 1862,

PRESENTED AT WAKEFIELD SESSIONS, JANUARY 6TH, 1863.

Admissions. The admissions during the past year have been :—

Men..... 191

Women 182

Total 373

Discharges. The discharges :—

Men..... 90

Women 116

Total 206

Deaths. The deaths have amounted to :—

Men..... 100

Women 70

Total 170

Patients in And the patients remaining in the Asylum on the
the Asylum. 31st of December, 1862, numbered :—

Men..... 493

Women 527

Total 1020

Variation of
Numbers.

It will thus be seen that the variation in the numbers now in the Asylum, compared with those in the House on the 31st of December, 1861, is very slight, there being an increase of one in the number of men, and a decrease of four in the number of women.

There were in the Asylum on the last mentioned day :—

<i>Men</i>	492
<i>Women</i>	531
	<hr/>
<i>Total</i>	1023
	<hr/>

Accommoda-
tion.

The number of admissions, though less than in the year 1861, has still been considerably above the average of previous years. This appears to have been in some measure due to the operation of the Lunatics' Law Amendment Act of the Session of Parliament, 1861, which directs that the cost of the maintenance of all Lunatics *in Asylums* shall be defrayed out of the Common Fund of the Poor Law Union, and not by the particular parish or township from which the Lunatic was sent, as had been the case before the passing of this Act.

Immediate admission has been given without difficulty throughout the past year to every patient in behalf of whom application has been made from any part of the Riding. And at the present time the Visitors have the satisfaction of reporting vacant accommodation in the Asylum for about one hundred additional patients.

Condition of
the Establish-
ment.

The mortality has not diminished during the past year, and has been somewhat above the average rate of the three preceding years. This does not appear to be

owing to the prevalence of any epidemic disease or accidental cause, but rather to the unsound state of bodily health in which many of the patients are, when admitted, especially from Leeds, Sheffield, and other large towns of the Riding. The general condition of the establishment is healthy, and notwithstanding the prevalence of small pox, scarlet fever, and other infectious diseases in its immediate vicinity, the Institution itself has been entirely free from epidemic and contagious disorders.

Maintenance.

The weekly charge to the Townships and Unions during the year has been nine shillings a head per week.

Additional Land.

The Visitors have continued to direct their attention to the subject of obtaining additional land for the use of the Asylum. They hope to be able to rent on lease a certain quantity in the immediate neighbourhood; for the present quantity is totally inadequate to the wants of the Asylum, and in comparison with similar Institutions is very deficient. Such additional supply of land would enable a more complete system of farming to be carried out, which would unquestionably not only be of signal advantage in supplying healthy and appropriate occupation for the patients, but would also in a financial point of view, be a great saving to the current expenditure of the Institution, by enabling a larger proportion of the dietary of the patients to be derived from the farm at a comparatively small outlay.

The Chaplain.

In consequence of the ill-health of the Rev. T. B. CLARKSON, the Chaplain, in July last, three months' leave of absence was given to him; and his office was

temporarily filled in a very efficient manner by the Rev. J. BRAKENRIDGE. Mr. CLARKSON's health is now restored, and he has resumed his duties.

Visit of the
Commission-
ers in Lunacy.

The Commissioners in Lunacy made their accustomed official visit in April last. Their report is appended, and will be found on perusal to be highly favourable to the condition and management of the Institution.

Officers and
Servants.

The conduct of the Officers and Servants, throughout the year, has met with the entire approbation of the Visitors.

J. G. SMYTH,

Chairman.

REPORT

OF

THE COMMISSIONERS IN LUNACY.

WEST RIDING ASYLUM,
9th April, 1862.

WE have to-day and yesterday visited this Asylum. The alterations and new buildings that were in progress at the last visit are now completed, and the general improvements effected. The state in which we found the various departments, and the arrangements for the increased comfort of the inmates appear to us very satisfactory.

Since the visit of our colleagues on the 23rd and 24th May, 1861, 342 patients have been admitted, 158 have been discharged, and 134 have died; the respective numbers being, in the male division 168, 75, and 74; and in the female division 174, 83, and 60. Of those discharged 123 had recovered, 29 were relieved, and 6 had not improved. There are now under medical treatment 29 men and 65 women.

The rate of mortality, though lower than at the last visit, continues to be higher than the average of preceding years. But considerably more than half the deaths (85) were from general paralysis, epilepsy, old age, and phthisis, 30 being from the latter cause; and an unusual number of both sexes appear to have been received during the year in a "much reduced" state. In the remaining 50 cases the deaths are stated to have been,—from diseases of the brain, 12; exhaustion after mania, 17; diarrhoea, 5; disease of the heart, 5; and other

ordinary bodily diseases, 19. One man committed suicide by hanging himself from an apple tree in the grounds of the detached building. The facts of this case were before our Board, and no blame could be attributed to any one who had charge of the patient.

On the days of our visit 1019 patients were on the books, 489 men and 530 women, all of whom, except one man and four women out on trial, we have seen. In these numbers are now comprised all the pauper patients (not in workhouses) chargeable to the West Riding, and the vacant beds left are upwards of a hundred.

We found the patients in both divisions singularly free from excitement; and notwithstanding the large number of chronic and epileptic cases, their personal state was most satisfactory. All were fairly clad, especially the women, some parties of whom we met in the new road lately formed around the grounds in front of the Asylum, clad in very neat walking dresses. The 360 men, whom we saw dining in the central hall, which has been used for this purpose since the last visit, included several of the most troublesome and refractory class; but the most perfect order prevailed at every table, and very many took occasion, in expressing their sense of the kindness with which they are treated, to speak to us with much satisfaction of the new dining arrangements.

These are indeed so excellent, that in ten minutes after the bell had rung, the dinner (for 360) was cut up and distributed, the men had taken their places, and grace was said. Every thing was quite hot when the dinner began. All at the tables being of the working class, a large general Lavatory has been provided, in which they wash themselves and change their working smocks and shoes before meeting in the adjoining covered way next the hall, which is used afterwards as a smoking place for those who do not stay during the three quarters of an hour allowed for reading books, newspapers and periodicals, of which a good supply is placed on the tables after

removal of dinner. During this interval the attendants dine, and the hall, is superintended by two gardeners who have dined previously.

The dinner itself, which we tasted, was extremely good, and very abundant. It consisted of meat pie and a pint of beer to each man. The neatness with which it is served, and the various provision for cleanliness and order, are of the best example for inducing those habits and self respect generally among the patients. Mr. CLEATON informed us that though the men objected at first to dining out of their wards, this feeling is now changed, and permission to dine in the hall, for which the indispensable qualification is to be engaged in some kind of work on the grounds or in the house, is now so much desired, that it leads many to employ themselves who have resisted all other inducements.

On the women's side there is no similar provision, but in the Laundry department, where 56 Patients are ordinarily employed, and in which there is good sleeping and other accommodation for nearly 100 employed here and about the house, about 75 women are associated at dinner, and the same order prevails. The rest dine in their several wards; but it would be a great advantage if arrangements could ultimately be made for a general Dining Hall in this as in the other division.

The daily employment of both sexes, the provision for regular out-door exercise, and the means for recreation and amusement appear in all respects sufficient. Of the men a total of 382 are at work; 187 on the land, 52 at various trades, 39 in the brewhouse, bakehouse, and other offices, and 51 in the upholsterers' shop, chiefly picking hair. Of women, 379 are employed; 189 in sewing and knitting, 73 in the wards, 61 in the kitchen and bakehouse, and 56 in the wash-house and laundry. Besides other occasional amusements, such as glee meetings, magic lantern and dissolving views, on every Saturday night an average of 400 from both divisions take

part in a dance ; on this day there is no work after dinner, and in the summer afternoons the men have cricket, quoits, and bowls ; both men and women being taken at all seasons for country walks. The supply for reading is ample, six daily papers being taken, besides the leading illustrated periodicals ; and 13 different volumes, chosen with good taste by the Chaplain, and comprising travels, anecdotes, and stories, as well as graver subjects, are placed once every fortnight on the tables of each ward in both divisions.

The effect upon the general habits and condition of the inmates appears in the records of seclusion and restraint. The latter has not for some time been employed at all, and since the last visit only one man has been placed in seclusion for a period of five hours ; while of the 20 women who have been secluded, only two have been for frequent or lengthened periods, the majority being for occasions very infrequent, and not lasting more than an hour or two.

Night attendance has greatly reduced the wet and dirty cases ; the latest nightly number before our visit was of 9 men and 27 women wet, and 1 man and 4 women wet and dirty, a return which must be taken in connection with the fact that of paralytics at present in the Asylum there are 39 men and 7 women, and of epileptics 51 men and 53 women.

We found the bedding throughout ample and in a good state, and all the dormitories and single rooms clean, well ventilated, and in the best order, but deficient in chairs.

Several works in progress at the last visit have since been completed. Additional wards and dormitories, accommodating 60 patients, have been constructed out of old kitchens and offices. Three wards on the men's side (including the infirmary with 54 beds), and two wards on the women's side, have been altered and renovated ; the old low iron windows replaced by large wooden sashes, and wooden floors

substituted for stone in the bed rooms, A meat larder has been built, and large roomy shops for bookbinders, masons and mechanics. The clock tower has been elevated and a new clock and bells placed in it. High garden walls have been pulled down; new roads and shrubberies have been formed, and rockeries near to the main entrance. Finally, the church has been completed, and is a very solid handsome Gothic structure of stone, capable of holding 700 patients, with excellent interior fittings, and a raised terrace outside. The number who ordinarily attend are about 500 of both sexes, and as much music is employed in both services, and is found to interest the patients, we trust that the Committee of Visitors will consent to retain the organ, which as yet is only erected on trial.

The liberality shown already by the Committee in carrying out the suggestions from time to time made by members of our Board, and their own Superintendent, leads us further to hope that they will not lose sight of the importance of ultimately getting rid of all the flagged floors in the corridors and bed rooms of the old building, and of obtaining additional land. Since the last visit, they have intimated their concurrence in the opinion then expressed, by renting ten additional acres immediately adjoining the grounds.

In conclusion, we have to state, that for the general efficient condition in which we have found this Institution, much praise appears to be due to the able management of Mr. CLEATON, and to the completeness with which the Officers who act under him in both divisions, perform their respective duties.

JOHN FORSTER,

JAMES WILKES,

Commissioners in Lunacy.

REPORT

OF

THE MEDICAL SUPERINTENDENT.

WEST RIDING ASYLUM,

WAKEFIELD, *March 26th*, 1863.

GENTLEMEN,

I HAVE the honour to submit to you the Forty-third Annual Report of the Medical Superintendent of the WEST RIDING ASYLUM, together with the usual Statistical information respecting the patients who have been under care and treatment during the past year.

On the 1st of January, 1862, there were in the Asylum 1023 patients, namely 492 men and 531 women, and there have been admitted during the year, 373 individuals, namely 191 men and 182 women,—making the total number of patients under care and treatment during the year, 1396, as compared with 1389 in 1861.

The average daily number resident in 1861 was 996, during 1862 it has been 1027, shewing an increased daily average over the previous year of 31.

The numbers in the house on the 1st of January, 1863, were 1020, namely 493 men and 527 women.

The admissions during 1861 (414 in number) were, as was stated in last year's report, exceptionally large, owing to the reception of a considerable number of cases from private Asylums, where they had accumulated during the years 1859 and 1860, for want of room in the West Riding Asylum. No such cause has affected the admissions (373 in number) of the past year, which have nevertheless been in excess of all previous years, excepting the one above-mentioned. A portion of the increase is probably due to the operation of the Irremovable Poor Act of 1861, which came into operation in March, 1862, in virtue of the sixth section of which, the cost of the maintenance of all "lunatics in Asylums," which up to this time was borne by the township to which the patient belonged, became now a charge upon the common fund of the Union.

The object of the Act in taking away every pecuniary inducement from individual townships for the early transfer of patients to the Asylum, was undoubtedly a good one. The practical effect has, however, in many cases, appeared to have been to cause imbecile and idiotic patients to be transferred from workhouses to the Asylum, in order that the charge of their maintenance might fall upon the common fund of the Union, and not upon the township of their settlement, as would be the case were they kept in the lunatic wards of the workhouse.

The character of the admissions generally, as regards curability, is thus, it will be readily seen, deteriorated, and in this manner the Statistics of the recoveries, as compared with the admissions, may not have the advantage over former years, which might otherwise have been anticipated, from the

encouragement which the operation of the Act offers to the early treatment in Asylums, of patients attacked with insanity.

All applications for admission during the past year have been at once complied with, still leaving vacant accommodation in the Asylum for 100 additional patients.

I regret to have to state that a large number of patients continue to be received in a hopeless state of organic disease, affording, from physical reasons, no chance of recovery, but on the contrary, a certainty of a continued high rate of mortality. As will be seen from Table V., 209 or 56 per cent. of the total number admitted were in a shattered state of bodily health,—a large proportion of the number being victims of advanced incurable disease. No less than 69 were affected with General Paralysis or Epilepsy, (see Table VIII.) and of the remaining admissions 166 were found to be labouring under those unpromising forms of mental alienation,—Dementia and Imbecility.

The usual Return of the number of patients, respectively received from the various Unions and Townships of the Riding, is appended, (Table XIV.) and which also expresses the population of the Unions and Townships in question at the last census.

The “discharges” from the books of the Asylum during the past year have amounted to 376. Of this number 162 patients had “recovered,”—25 had “improved,”—18 had “not improved,”—and 170 had “died.” The mortality, calculated upon the total number under treatment, is therefore 12.17 per cent., as compared with 12.02 per cent. during 1861.

The recoveries as compared with the admissions have been 43.43 per cent. against 31.88 per cent. during the previous

year, or an advantage of nearly 12 per cent. in favour of the year 1862.

The prevailing causes of death in public Asylums are generally found to be Disease of the Brain, General Paralysis, Epilepsy, Pulmonary Consumption, and Senile Decay. This is strikingly exemplified in the obituary of the past year (Table XII); sixty-four deaths are recorded as due to Disease of the Brain and General Paralysis, 36 to Pulmonary Consumption, 12 to Epilepsy, and 12 to Senile Decay.

In accordance with the provisions of the Lunatics' Law Amendment Act, of the last session of Parliament, notice of the death of every patient in a County Asylum is now sent to the Coroner of the district, in the same manner as was previously the practice in private Asylums. Among the inquests of the past year, one was upon a man who committed suicide, the particulars of the case are as follow :

J. S., aged 45, admitted in 1857, labouring under Melancholia, which was passing into Dementia, was recorded on admission as "not suicidal," and had never shewn any disposition to injure himself. Was usually taciturn, and indisposed to occupation, excepting in light in-door duties. Was often sleepless at night, and having been in the habit when placed in an associated dormitory, of annoying other patients by walking about the room at night, or sitting upon the side of his bed ; he had, during the last three years, occupied a single bed-room. He went to bed in his usual health and spirits at 8.30 p.m. on the 2nd of June, and was found by the Night Attendant at 3.15 the next morning, suspended by the neck, by his bed-sheet, from the iron window frame of his bed-room. He had not long been dead ; the body was

warm, the toes were resting on the floor, the heels being slightly raised; the sheet was not torn, but was tied loosely round the neck,—the fatal pressure having been confined to the front part of the throat. A Coroner's inquest was held, and a verdict in accordance with the above facts was returned.

Another death among the men patients requires especial notice, inasmuch as it is doubtful whether it was suicidal or accidental. The case is tabulated in the obituary as "Found drowned in the river Calder." The facts are as follow :

J. S., aged 19, admitted in April, 1862, labouring under Dementia, and recorded as *not* suicidally disposed. He was at first very lethargic and taciturn; but in July began to improve mentally and physically, and was able to be employed on the land. This continued until August 12th, when he made his escape from the working party to which he belonged; he was immediately missed and followed by the attendant who had charge of him, but was not overtaken. It was supposed at the time that he had made for his own home, and his relatives were apprised of his escape by telegraph; it seems, however, probable that he escaped the observation of those who were in pursuit of him by concealing himself in some standing corn, near the river Calder. His body was found in the river about a mile from the Asylum, on the 17th of August, five days after he had made his escape. A Coroner's Inquest was held, and a verdict in accordance with the above-named facts was returned.

Every additional year's experience tends to confirm the opinion expressed in former Reports, of the essential advantage to the patients, remedially, of industrial occupation, where there are not Medical contra-indications.

Regular employment, not pressed nor extended, however, so as to exhaust, but specially adapted to suit the varying mental and physical capabilities of the patients, continues therefore to be the rule of the establishment, unless for medical reasons such employment is forbidden.

Tables XV and XVI shew that out of 530 women, about 380 are daily employed in sewing, washing, ironing, and other domestic occupation; and out of 500 men patients about 380 are regularly engaged in general out-door occupation in the garden, farm, and grounds, and as artizans of various kinds, namely as joiners, shoe-makers, tailors, plumbers, painters, mechanics, weavers, upholsterers, as well as in assisting in the kitchens, bake-house, brew-house, and wards.

Out-door exercise for the men engaged in sedentary occupations, as well as for the women generally, is also regularly insisted upon when the weather permits. The airing courts are rarely used for this purpose, except by the feeble and infirm, but the general grounds (the walks of which are a mile in their total extent), and the neighbouring country roads are daily made use of, with the most satisfactory results. During the last summer pic-nics of large numbers of men and women patients were, as in previous years, kindly permitted by Mr. WATERTON to take place in his beautiful grounds at Walton Hall.

The new detached Church,—which was opened in the Autumn of 1861,—is filled every Sunday by a congregation of about 600. The privilege of attending is very much appreciated by the patients. There being a proper supply of umbrellas, which are used when the weather is wet, no incon-

venience is felt from the Church being distant, as it is, about 300 yards from the main building.

The interest which is felt in the service, is probably enhanced by the fact that the Church is now provided with an excellent organ, which is played in a most efficient manner by one of the men attendants. The music is, besides, very good and attractive. On the Sunday mornings it is plain, and consists mainly of vocal unison with organ accompaniment; but in the afternoons, with the kind assistance of the leading members of the principal Church Choirs of the town, full Choral Service, with an anthem, is regularly performed,—the antiphonal chanting of the Psalms being led by a choir of twenty-four to thirty voices.

As has been stated in former reports, “Restraint is never employed,” and every additional year’s experience proves that seclusion may, to a great extent, be dispensed with, if the Asylum is—

1st.—Adequately provided with Attendants.

2nd.—If the patients have ample and varied means of occupation and out-door exercise.

3rd.—If they are provided with periodical recreation and amusement.

4th.—If, having an adequate medical staff, the general organization and discipline of the establishment is maintained at a proper standard of efficiency.

Seclusion is undoubtedly on *rare occasions* necessary and highly beneficial, more especially among the women patients after Epilepsy, and during the high periodical excitement, which is more common among them, than among the men patients.

That this is, however, exceptional, is rendered evident by the fact that during the year 1862, out of 683 men and 713 women who were under treatment, it was found necessary to seclude four men and nine women only—the four men and six of the women being secluded for very short periods of time.

The amusements of the patients have differed but little during the past from previous years. Weekly balls, occasional meetings for the practice of secular or sacred music, magic lantern exhibitions, out-door fêtes, cricket, croquet, bowls, and quoits, comprise the recreations in regular use.

In the month of November, a morning performance of the “ELIJAH,” under the patronage of the Visiting Justices, was given in the Asylum Church, by the two principal Church Choirs of the town and the Asylum Choir, kindly assisted by several professional and amateur friends, together with an efficient band—in all about 70 performers. The public were admitted by tickets at six shillings, four shillings, and two shillings and sixpence; the vacant seats in the aisle being occupied by a certain number of the more intelligent patients of both sexes.

The performance was, musically, most successful, and the proceeds were devoted to the Asylum organ fund, and to the incidental expenses of the choirs.

During the last month, also, a very interesting and successful performance of the music of the “Handel Festival Selection,” of Wednesday, June 25th, 1862, by a good choir of fifty voices, comprising the leading amateurs and professionals of the town and neighbourhood, took place in the large dining hall of the Institution.

A second year's experience of the use of the large central hall as a general dining and reading room for the men patients, strengthens the opinion originally formed of the advantage which might be anticipated from such an arrangement. The hall is regularly used as a public dining room, by about 360 men patients. These comprise, not only the quiet and orderly, but also those who under ordinary circumstances would be classified as noisy and refractory. The essential conditions insisted upon for those dining in the hall are an orderly demeanour, and that they shall be engaged in some kind of employment. There is no question as to the preference which the patients feel for dining in the hall, to having this meal in their wards; and this acts as a powerful incentive to many of the wayward and irritable, as well as to the lethargic and melancholic, to qualify themselves for the privilege by conforming to the conditions previously referred to, namely, preserving an orderly demeanour, and showing a disposition to engage in some occupation.

The system of "night nursing," introduced originally by Mr. GASKELL, the Commissioner in Lunacy, at the Lancaster Asylum, has been regularly in use at this Institution during the last five years, and has been found most satisfactory in improving the personal habits of large numbers of the patients of both sexes. The system necessitates for its success that the attendants should be faithful and regular in the discharge of duties which are often very repulsive to them; but if regulations are made, and due supervision is given to ensure to this class of patients the regular attention which the system involves, there can be no doubt as to the extreme value of the plan, both in restoring the good habits, and aiding the convalescence of the curable, as well as in improving the

personal condition, and adding to the comfort of those of whom there is no prospect of mental recovery.

The Commissioners in Lunacy paid their annual visit of inspection in April last, and have left a long and minute Report, which is appended, and which is favourable to the condition and management of the Asylum. The recommendations contained in their Report have been complied with, as far as practicable. Eighteen additional acres of land, have recently been rented upon lease, near the Asylum, and hopes are entertained of a further quantity being obtained next year.

Application will be made to the ensuing Pontefract Sessions for a grant of money for "providing additional burial ground in the Parish of Stanley, for the interment of persons dying in the Asylum."

I have much pleasure again in repeating my acknowledgements for the cordial co-operation and assistance which I continue to receive from the various officers of the Institution, and of bearing testimony to the general good conduct of the Attendants and Servants; and I beg, in conclusion, personally to thank the Visiting Justices, for continued and substantial proofs that I am honoured with their confidence in conducting the administration of the Institution.

I have the honour to be, Gentlemen,

Your obedient humble Servant,

JOHN D. CLEATON,

Medical Superintendent and Director.

The Committee of Visitors of the

West Riding Asylum, Wakefield.

West Riding Pauper Lunatic Asylum.

STATISTICAL TABLES.

TABLE I.

ADMISSIONS AND DISCHARGES DURING THE YEAR 1862.

	M.	F.	TOTAL.	M.	F.	TOTAL.
Remaining in the Asylum, Jan. 1, 1862.	492	531	1023			
Admitted during the year 1862.....	191	182	373	683	713	1396
Discharged, recovered	65	97	162			
" improved	15	10	25			
" unimproved	9	9	18			
" escaped	1		1			
Died	100	70	170	190	186	376
Remaining in the Asylum, Jan. 1, 1863	—	—	—	493	527	1020
Per centage of Recoveries as compared with the Admissions during the year..	—	—	—	—	—	43.43
Per centage of Recoveries on total number under treatment	—	—	—	—	—	11.60
Per centage of Deaths on total number under treatment	—	—	—	—	—	12.17
Average daily number resident during the year	—	—	—	—	—	1027

TABLE II.
AGE OF PATIENTS ADMITTED DURING 1862.

	M.	F.	TOTAL.
Below 15 years.....	3	3	6
Between 15 and 20 years.....	9	7	16
" 20 and 25 years.....	23	19	42
" 25 and 30 years.....	19	30	49
" 30 and 35 years.....	24	12	36
" 35 and 40 years.....	21	18	39
" 40 and 50 years.....	40	37	77
" 50 and 60 years.....	29	36	65
" 60 and 70 years.....	16	12	28
" 70 and 80 years.....	5	6	11
" 80 and 83 years.....	0	1	1
Unknown	2	1	3
Total.....	191	182	373

TABLE III.
PREVIOUS OCCUPATION OF PATIENTS ADMITTED DURING 1862.

<i>Men.</i>			
Labourers	30	Cashier	1
Weavers	16	Sickle Makers and Grinders...	2
Tailors.....	6	Coachman	1
Shoemakers.....	11	Iron Moulders	2
Colliers	5	Mariners.....	4
Mill Hands.....	3	Quarryman	1
Saw and File Cutters and		Silver Stampers and Finishers	2
Makers	4	Booksellers	2
Joiners and Cabinet Makers...	7	Wheelwright	1
Cutlers.....	3	Millwright	1
Hawkers	3	Cart Driver.....	1
Stone Masons	4	Hatter.....	1
Mechanics	8	Farmers	2
Drapers and Grocers	4	Scale Cutter	1
Clerks and Book-keepers	6	Commercial Travellers	2
Cloth and Flax Dressers	4	Dyer	1
Blacksmiths	5	Timber Merchant	1
Metal and Whitesmiths	4	Warehouseman	1
Painters	4	Errand Boy.....	1
Shopkeeper	1	Clothier	1
Soldiers	3	Potters	2
Woolcombers and Sorters	7	Boots at an Hotel	1
Overlookers in a Mill	2	Wood Turner	1
Bricklayers	2	Not known	3
Slater	1	No employment	10
Engine Tenter	1		
Railway Guard	1	Total.....	191
<i>Women.</i>			
Housewives.....	81	Shopkeepers	4
Servants	20	School Teachers.....	2
Weavers	17	Burlers	4
Mill Hands.....	11	Iron Moulder.....	1
Dress Makers	5	Laundress	1
Photograph Colourer.....	1	Nurse	1
Sempstress	1	Dairywoman	1
Rag Sorter	1	Bootbinder	1
Charwomen.....	3	Unknown	24
Hawkers	3	Total.....	182

TABLE IV.

SOCIAL STATE OF PATIENTS ADMITTED DURING 1862.

	M.	F.	TOTAL.
Married.....	93	113	206
Single	76	45	121
Widowed	20	23	43
Unknown	2	1	3
Total.....	191	182	373

TABLE V.

PHYSICAL CONDITION OF PATIENTS ADMITTED DURING 1862.

	M.	F.	TOTAL.
Much reduced	111	98	209
In moderate bodily health	54	65	119
In good bodily health	26	19	45
Total.....	191	182	373

TABLE VI.

RELIGIOUS PROFESSION OF PATIENTS ADMITTED DURING 1862.

	M.	F.	TOTAL.
Church of England.....	72	59	131
Roman Catholics	10	13	23
Protestant Dissenters	73	83	156
No Religion	15	—	15
Unknown	21	27	48
Total.....	191	182	373

TABLE VII.

ALLEGED CAUSES OF INSANITY IN PATIENTS ADMITTED DURING THE
YEAR 1862.

	M.	F.	TOTAL.
<i>Moral.</i>			
Pecuniary anxieties, losses, and difficulties.....	7	3	10
Domestic unhappiness	3	10	13
Desertion of Husband	—	1	1
Disappointed attachment	1	2	3
Religious excitement	4	8	12
Over study	6	1	7
Distress of mind at Death of Relatives	5	8	13
Anxiety about her son in America	—	1	1
Grief	3	—	3
Excess of joy at return of a brother from sea	1	—	1
<i>Physical.</i>			
Intemperance and Debauchery	9	8	17
Poverty, Want, and Physical Exhaustion	5	3	8
Epilepsy	19	11	30
Injury of Head	6	—	6
Injuries generally	2	—	2
Recent Accouchement.....	—	9	9
Congestion of the Brain.....	1	2	3
Dyspepsia.....	1	—	1
Congenital	6	2	8
Climacteric Change.....	—	5	5
Exhaustion from Bodily Disease	—	11	11
Chronic Disease of the Brain.....	3	1	4
Deranged Nervous System.....	1	—	1
Fright	—	2	2
Being teased by his fellow-workmen.....	1	—	1
Inflammation of the Brain.....	2	1	3
Unknown	105	94	199
Total.....	191	182	373

TABLE VIII.

FORM OF INSANITY IN PATIENTS ADMITTED DURING 1862.

	M.	F.	TOTAL.
Mania	51	55	106
„ with Epilepsy	3	—	3
„ with General Paralysis.....	4	—	4
Moral Insanity.....	—	1	1
Melancholia	10	19	29
Dementia	63	72	135
„ with Excitement	11	—	11
„ with General Paralysis.....	25	6	31
„ with Epilepsy	14	17	31
Imbecility (including Congenital)	8	4	12
„ Senile	1	7	8
No symptom of Insanity	1	1	2
Total.....	191	182	373

TABLE IX.

DURATION OF INSANITY PREVIOUS TO ADMISSION IN PATIENTS RECEIVED
DURING 1862.

	M.	F.	TOTAL.
One week and under.....	39	10	49
Between 1 and 2 weeks	11	27	38
" 2 " 4 " 	22	31	53
" 1 " 2 months.....	33	32	65
" 2 " 3 " 	8	15	23
" 3 " 6 " 	10	21	31
" 6 " 12 " 	17	9	26
" 1 " 2 years.....	11	3	14
" 2 years and upwards.....	22	18	40
Unknown	18	16	34
Total.....	191	182	373

TABLE X.

FORM OF INSANITY IN PATIENTS DISCHARGED RECOVERED DURING 1862.

	M.	F.	TOTAL.
Mania	33	46	79
Monomania	2	—	2
Melancholia	6	15	21
Dementia	23	35	58
No Symptoms	1	1	2
Total.....	65	97	162

TABLE XI.

DURATION OF TREATMENT IN THE ASYLUM OF PATIENTS DISCHARGED
RECOVERED DURING 1862.

	M.	F.	TOTAL.
Between 1 and 2 months	2	1	3
" 2 " 3 " 	8	2	10
" 3 " 4 " 	7	5	12
" 4 " 6 " 	12	25	37
" 6 " 12 " 	22	43	65
" 1 " 2 years.....	11	12	23
" 2 " 3 " 	3	7	10
" 3 " 4 " 	—	—	—
" 4 " 5 " 	—	1	1
" 5 " 7 " 	—	1	1
" 7 " 19 " 	—	—	—
Total.....	65	97	162

TABLE XII.

CAUSES OF DEATH IN THE PATIENTS WHO HAVE DIED DURING 1862.

	M.	F.	TOTAL.
Chronic disease of the Brain	14	9	23
" " with General Paralysis ...	30	9	39
" " and Apoplexy supervening	2	—	2
Epilepsy	6	6	12
Pulmonary Consumption	14	22	36
Pneumonia	1	1	2
Bronchitis	4	1	5
Pleuro-pneumonia	1	—	1
Gangrene	1	—	1
Exhaustion after Mania	1	2	3
Diarrhoea	4	1	5
Senile Decay	6	6	12
Disease of the Heart and Lungs	2	5	7
General Exhaustion	—	3	3
Exhaustion after Melancholia, the Lungs being diseased	—	1	1
Carbuncle	1	—	1
Cancer of the Breast	—	1	1
Inflammation of the Liver	2	—	2
Renal Disease	2	—	2
Dysentery	2	—	2
Icterus	2	—	2
Tubercular Peritonitis	—	1	1
Peritonitis	1	—	1
Emphysema of the Lungs with diseased Spleen	1	—	1
Disease of the Lungs and Kidneys	—	1	1
Syncope when in a state of Exhaustion	1	—	1
Asphyxia, found dead, lying upon her face	—	1	1
Found drowned in the river Calder	1	—	1
Suicide by suspension	1	—	1
Total	100	70	170

TABLE XIII.

DURATION OF TREATMENT IN THE ASYLUM OF PATIENTS WHO HAVE DIED DURING 1862.

	M.	F.	TOTAL.
Under 1 week	2	2	4
1 week and under 4 weeks	8	8	16
Between 1 and 3 months	11	6	17
" 3 " 6 " 	11	8	19
" 6 " 12 " 	16	8	24
" 1 " 2 years.....	21	13	34
" 2 " 3 " 	6	5	11
" 3 " 4 " 	7	4	11
" 4 " 5 " 	4	1	5
" 5 " 6 " 	3	5	8
" 6 " 7 " 	2	1	3
" 7 " 8 " 	3	3	6
" 8 " 9 " 	0	3	3
" 9 " 10 " 	3	—	3
" 10 " 12 " 	1	1	2
" 12 " 14 " 	1	—	1
" 14 " 16 " 	—	—	—
" 16 " 23 " 	—	2	2
" 23 " 28 " 	1	—	1
Total	100	70	170

TABLE XIV.

ADMISSIONS FROM THE VARIOUS UNIONS IN THE WEST RIDING
DURING 1862.

NAMES OF UNIONS.	POPULATION IN 1861.	PATIENTS ADMITTED IN 1862.
Barnsley	45,787	18
Bradford	106,218	32
Bramley	11,391	2
Dewsbury	92,873	28
Doncaster	39,387	7
Ecclesall Bierlow (West Riding portion)..	60,172	11
Goole	15,375	2
Halifax	128,667	30
Hemsworth	7,793	1
Holbeck	15,824	—
Huddersfield	131,334	37
Hunslet	25,763	4
Keighley.....	43,112	1
Knaresborough	17,176	4
Leeds (Township)	117,533	62
North Bierley	85,767	6
Ouseburn (Great)	11,532	1
Penistone	14,418	1
Pateley Bridge	9,534	1
Rotherham	44,330	10
Saddleworth (Township)	18,630	7
Sedbergh.....	4,396	—
Selby	14,918	4
Settle	12,528	2
Sheffield	128,929	38
Skipton	31,155	7
Thorne (West Riding portion).....	7,149	3
Wakefield	53,069	14
Wharfedale	15,467	5
Wortley	24,091	4
<i>The following Unions are partly in the West Riding and partly in the County of Lancaster.</i>		
Clitheroe	—	—
Todmorden	—	1
From Townships not in Union.....	—	343 30
Total.....	—	373

TABLE XV.

EXTRACTS FROM THE DAILY REPORT OF THE STATE OF THE PATIENTS
AS REGARDS EMPLOYMENT.

MEN—REPORTED BY THE CHIEF ATTENDANT.

<i>Patients employed, and manner of Occupation.</i>	1862. MARCH 18th.	1862. JUNE 18th.	1862. SEPT. 18th.	1862. DEC. 18th.
Patients employed in Out-door Occupation...	180	187	182	169
" " Brewhouse and Bakehouse ...	7	5	6	6
" " Engine-room and Gas-house...	5	5	4	5
" " Blacksmiths' Shop.....	2	3	3	3
" " Plumbers' do.....	3	2	3	3
" " Joiners' do.....	7	8	7	6
" " Shoemakers' do.....	17	17	15	16
" " Tailors' do.	12	10	15	14
" " Weavers' do.	12	14	15	18
" " Upholsterers' do.	32	39	34	42
" Picking Hair or other Occupation...	16	7	21	19
" employed in Kitchen, Wash-house, &c.	32	33	32	31
" " Assisting in Wards	54	51	51	50
Total employed	379	381	388	382
<i>Patients unemployed, and reasons for non-employment.</i>				
Sick or too Feeble	13	16	13	18
Aged and Infirm	27	22	36	28
Too low-spirited (<i>Melancholic</i>)	30	30	28	31
Too much excited (<i>Maniacal</i>)	32	31	28	31
Too little mind (<i>Demented</i>)	10	9	8	7
Able, but unwilling	2	—	—	4
Able, and willing.....	—	—	—	—
Total unemployed	114	108	113	119
Total number of Patients.....	493	489	501	501

TABLE XVI.

EXTRACTS FROM THE DAILY REPORT OF THE STATE OF THE PATIENTS
AS REGARDS EMPLOYMENT.

WOMEN—REPORTED BY THE ASSISTANT MATRON.

<i>Patients employed, and manner of Occupation.</i>	1862. MARCH 18th.	1862. JUNE 18th.	1862. SEPT. 18th.	1862. DEC. 18th.
Patients employed in Laundry and Washhouse	60	55	56	58
„ „ Bakehouse	6	5	5	6
„ „ Passages and Kitchen	63	57	51	51
„ „ Sewing	146	161	163	168
„ „ Knitting	30	32	33	35
„ „ Picking Hair, &c.	—	—	—	—
„ „ Work-room	2	4	4	7
„ „ Cleaning Wards	73	72	73	71
„ „ other Occupation	—	—	—	—
Total employed	380	386	385	396
<i>Patients unemployed, and reasons for non-employment.</i>				
Sick or too Feeble	38	43	31	31
Aged and Infirm	21	17	15	19
Too low-spirited (<i>Melancholic</i>)	13	10	9	8
Too much excited (<i>Maniacal</i>)	33	30	36	36
Too little mind (<i>Demented</i>)	41	45	54	45
Able, but unwilling	4	3	4	4
Able, and willing	—	—	—	—
Total unemployed	150	148	149	143
Total number of Patients	530	534	534	539

TABLE XVII.
ADMISSION AND DISCHARGES FROM THE OPENING OF THE ASYLUM
IN NOVEMBER, 1818, TO JANUARY 1, 1863.

	M.			F.			TOTAL.		
	M.			F.			TOTAL.		
	TOTAL.			TOTAL.			TOTAL.		
Admitted during 44 years, 1 month, 1 week	4193	4303	8496						
Discharged Cured	1595	1961	3556						
Relieved, &c.....	363	431	794						
Died.....	1742	1384	3126						
	3700	3776	7476						
Remaining in the Asylum, Jan. 1, 1863	493	527	1020						

NUMBER OF PATIENTS ADMITTED IN EACH YEAR, FROM 1818 TO 1862.

From Nov. 1818	1819	1820	1821	1822	1823	1824	1825	1826	1827	1828	1829	1830	1831	1832	1833	1834	1835	1836	1837	1838	1839	1840
29	109	76	89	109	118	122	143	122	114	119	123	113	143	149	143	127	147	147	155	183	159	140

1841	1842	1843	1844	1845	1846	1847	1848	1849	1850	1851	1852	1853	1854	1855	1856	1857	1858	1859	1860	1861	1862
127	171	162	146	111	93	108	257	268	285	263	284	340	328	265	296	313	349	331	333	414	373

NUMBER OF PATIENTS ADMITTED IN EACH MONTH.

Jan.	Feb.	March.	April.	May.	June.	July.	Aug.	Sep.	Oct.	Nov.	Dec.
644	595	680	663	823	775	774	638	613	614	596	640

NUMBER OF PATIENTS DISCHARGED IN EACH YEAR, FROM 1818 TO 1862.

1819	1820	1821	1822	1823	1824	1825	1826	1827	1828	1829	1830	1831	1832	1833	1834	1835	1836	1837	1838	1839	1840	1841
28	35	46	49	54	89	85	68	64	81	70	74	72	66	93	80	81	89	85	97	94	91	71

1842	1843	1844	1845	1846	1847	1848	1849	1850	1851	1852	1853	1854	1855	1856	1857	1858	1859	1860	1861	1862
96	76	89	75	36	48	55	135	121	131	139	134	157	166	175	150	174	175	153	199	206

NUMBER OF PATIENTS WHO HAVE DIED IN EACH YEAR, FROM 1818 TO 1862.

1819	1820	1821	1822	1823	1824	1825	1826	1827	1828	1829	1830	1831	1832	1833	1834	1835	1836	1837	1838	1839	1840	1841
14	12	19	19	23	30	53	45	42	42	50	47	49	53	52	43	60	56	62	37	60	41	57

1842	1843	1844	1845	1846	1847	1848	1849	1850	1851	1852	1853	1854	1855	1856	1857	1858	1859	1860	1861	1862
53	53	57	44	37	43	79	226	81	96	109	145	114	97	104	119	123	106	135	167	170

Receipts.

TO CASH RECEIVED FOR SUNDRIES SOLD, VIZ:

Farm and Garden Produce:

	£	s.	d.	£	s.	d.	£	s.	d.
Exchange of Bull.....	5	10	0						
Cows	46	17	6						
Calves	5	12	0						
Pigs	139	15	0						
Hides and Fat	7	5	0						
Wheat	41	4	0						
Potatoes.....	17	18	0						
Return on Rent of Land } under Schedule B..... }	1	14	11	265	16	5			

Miscellaneous:

Hams.....	35	1	0						
Dripping	41	19	2						
Yeast	8	11	8						
Grains	1	19	0						
Coke	27	7	11						
Clothing	7	3	7						
Gas Tar	7	4	4						
Rags, Old Shoes, &c.....	32	12	5	161	19	1	427	15	6
„ Amount received from West Riding Treas- urer for Patients chargeable to the Riding }				„	„	„	795	3	9
„ Amount received from Unions and Town- ships for Maintenance, &c., of Patients... }				„	„	„	23680	1	8
							£ 24903	0	11
„ Amount due from Unions and Townships } for Quarter ending 31st December				„	„	„	£ 6477	1	10
„ Balance in hand as per contra.....				„	„	„	— 272	17	11
							£ 6749	19	9

26th January, 1863,

Examined and found Correct,

JOHN CAW, AUDITOR.

*We append our names as Auditors, the correctness
of the Figures being certified by Mr. CAW,*

29th January, 1863,

JOHN BARFF.

FRANK WORMALD:

PASSED, at the Annual Meeting of the Visitors,

29th January, 1863,

J. G. SMYTH,

Chairman.

BALANCE SHEET FOR THE YEAR 1862.

Cr.

Expenditure.

By Balance due to Treasurer on 31st December, 1861.....	£	s.	d.			
„ <i>Provisions, viz:</i>				266	9	9
Flour and Oatmeal	£	s.	d.			
Groceries—including Tobacco	3072	6	3			
Cheese, Butter, and Eggs	1782	15	6			
Malt £1344 16s. 0d. Hops £208 1s. 4d.	741	1	1			
Meat	1552	17	4			
Potatoes	4449	2	6			
.....	568	4	10	—12166	7	6
„ <i>Clothing and Bedding, viz:</i>						
Cloth, Linen, Sheeting, Draperies, &c.	2337	19	1			
Leather, &c. and Shoemaking	566	13	9	—2904	12	10
„ <i>Necessaries, viz:</i>						
Brooms and other Brushes	65	16	0			
Coal	1145	10	11			
Earthenware	141	18	1			
Ironmongery and Hardware	191	19	2			
Lime for Gas House.....	11	6	11			
Soap, Candles, Oils, Bath-brick, &c. ...	484	19	6			
Water.....	318	11	0	—2360	1	7
„ <i>Salaries and Wages, viz:</i>						
Officers' Salaries	1808	13	0			
Attendants' and Servants' Wages	2177	17	4	—3986	10	4
„ <i>Surgery and Dispensary, viz:</i>						
Drugs, Surgical Instruments, &c.	289	6	0			
Wine, Spirits, and Porter	397	4	5	—686	10	5
„ <i>Funeral Expenses—charged to Parishes...</i>	„	„	„	190	3	6
„ <i>Farm and Garden, viz:</i>						
Bran, Meal, &c.....	455	14	6			
Cows, Fodder, &c.....	567	16	3			
Horse hire.....	31	8	6			
Lime for Land.....	30	13	4			
Straw.....	154	10	2			
Seeds	145	14	8	—1385	17	5
„ <i>Rent of Land £156; Rates and Taxes £61</i>	16s. 5d.			217	16	5
„ <i>Miscellaneous, viz:</i>						
Stationery, Printing, and Advertising.	132	12	11			
Books, Periodicals, and Music	91	15	9			
Postages and Carriage of Goods.....	44	12	10			
Clocks Winding, and Repairing.....	7	17	6			
Travelling Expenses.....	9	2	11			
Allowed to Patients while out on trial } (charged to Parishes).....	5	7	3			
Expenses on account of discharged } Patients, (charged to Parishes)	37	2	11			
Banker's Commission and Interest	78	19	8			
Incidentals	58	1	6	—465	13	3
„ <i>Balance in hand on 31st December, 1862</i>				£24630	3	0
				272	17	11
				£24903	0	11
„ <i>Amount due to Tradesmen on 31st December</i>				2575	17	0
„ <i>Balance in favour of the Institution</i>				4174	2	9
				£6749	19	9

SUMMARY
OF
AVERAGE COST PER HEAD PER WEEK,
FOR THE YEAR 1862.

	s.	d.
Provisions, including Farm and Garden Expenses	5	0 $\frac{1}{2}$
Clothing and Bedding	1	1 $\frac{1}{4}$
Necessaries	0	10 $\frac{3}{4}$
Salaries and Wages	1	6
Surgery and Dispensary.....	0	1 $\frac{1}{4}$
Wine, Spirits and Porter	0	1 $\frac{7}{8}$
Rent of Land, Rates and Taxes.....	0	1
Miscellaneous.....	0	2 $\frac{1}{8}$
	9	0 $\frac{3}{4}$
Less Receipts from Sales of Produce, &c.	0	2
	8	10 $\frac{3}{4}$

Average daily number resident..... 1027

Weekly charge, *Nine Shillings.*

WM. BAILEY,

Clerk to the Asylum.